

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE
AND
DAVID FULTON PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 1.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1845.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent. will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent. higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid. OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON

Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & B. Anderson, } Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq., }
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, } New York.
Richards, Bassett & Aborn, }
A. Richards, Esq. }
June 27, 1845. 41-1f

EDWARD HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
General Commission Merchant,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
September 21, 1844. 1-4f

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRosset's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROWN & DEROSSETT
OFFICE FOR SALE.
264 BBLs. N. O. clarified Molasses,
100 do. " sugar House do.

75 HDS. Cuba bright retailing do.
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,
do. N. Orleans "

5 12 barrels Porto Rico "
250 Boxes Coffee Cuba, Rio and Laguaira,
8000 pounds N. C. Bacon, assorted.

50 HDS. Western Sides, of prime quality,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
" Prime do.

75 30 kegs N. C. Lard,
10 BBLs. " do.
10 175 kegs and Jars prime Butter,

150 BBLs. Superfine Flour,
15 half bbls. Canal Flour,
350 BUSHELS Maryland Oats,

120 15 bbls. American Gin,
" Baltimore and Philadelphia
100 Whiskey,
100 BBLs. Apple Brandy,

3 " San Lucar Wine,
1 BBL. Scuppernon do
20,000 Spanish Cigars—various brands,
50 CASKS fresh beat Rice,

40 bbls. superior Lard Oil,
do. refined Whale do.
15 30 boxes Adamantine Candles,

20 half bbls. } Scotch Snuff—in bladders,
35 boxes }
50 BOXES manufactured Tobacco—various kinds,

200 GRINDSTONES—assorted,
250 kegs Dupont's Powder—assort'd,
10 BALES Rockfish 4-4 Shirting,
10,000 R. O. hhd. Staves—dressed.

July 11, 1845. 43-1f
PLANTATION CLOTHING.—A few cases just received and for sale by
Aug. 1, 1845. Wm. COOKE, Ag't.

Leaf Tobacco.
25 lbs., a prime article, for sale by
Feb. 21, 1845. G. W. DAVIS.

BLANK CHECKS.—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

To the Friends of the WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

In approaching the close of the first year of our existence as a public Journal, we hope it will not be thought amiss in us to address a few remarks to our friends, both with regard to the past and future. With the 12th of the next month (September,) the first volume of the Wilmington Journal will close. On the 19th of the same month, God willing, we shall issue the first number of the second volume. When in September last, we took charge of the Democratic Press in this place, we did so with much reluctance. Those acquainted with the circumstances of our coming to Wilmington, know this to be the case. This reluctance was the result of various causes. Our own inexperience and our consequent distrust in our abilities to discharge the duties of the post to which we were called, weighed heavily upon us. We commenced our labors too, in the midst of the warmest contest which has been waged between political parties in the United States during many a long year. Add to this the fact that the democratic press in this place, had unfortunately gone down time after time, and that many of our friends throughout the country, had lost all hopes of seeing a Democratic Journal established on a permanent basis at this point, and our friends will have some idea of the difficulties which we had to encounter at the commencement of our career.

With regard to how far we have overcome these difficulties, and what our present prospects are, we will say a few words. With regard to the manner in which the paper has been conducted, it would be unbecoming in us to speak. This much, we will say. We have endeavored with our whole heart and soul to present to our readers at all times such views of national politics, as we thought would tend most to advance the best interests of our common country. And here we hope, it will not be thought vain in us to say, that we have been gratified to learn that the manner and the matter of the Journal has met the approbation of our friends.

We commenced with a very small list, something over three hundred; we now number upwards of seven hundred subscribers. Our success thus far, has outstripped our anticipations. We have already the widest circulation which any paper published in this place, during the last twenty years, has had. Our circulation too, is daily increasing. May we not hope that the past will be but a prelude to the future, and that the Journal will continue to receive additions to its list of friends, until it will be placed on such a permanent basis as will defy the assaults of those whose hopes are, that like its predecessors, it too, in its season, will go down. We say, it rests with our friends throughout the district, to say whether they will maintain the Journal in such a manner, as will enable its Editor to devote his time and talents to it with his whole heart and soul. They are able, can we doubt but that they are willing? Can our friends expect that the principles which they maintain, and for whose ascendancy they feel such an anxiety, will be prosperous if they neglect to diffuse light and information amongst the people? To those warm and kind friends who aided us at our outset, we return our sincere thanks, and hope that they will again make an effort on our behalf.

We will make a short statement of what claims the Journal has upon the people of this section of North Carolina, and of the reasons why we think its circulation ought and will be increased. It is published in the largest and by far the most important commercial town in North Carolina. The people of the adjoining counties maintain an extensive intercourse with Wilmington. It is their market. In the columns of the Journal, will be found every week a correct statement of the markets. For the correctness of our commercial reports thus far, we appeal to those who have read our paper. That they will be correct in the future, we pledge ourselves. Again, there is no other Democratic paper published in the district; nor is there a Democratic Press nearer than Fayetteville. Again, as regards news, there is no point in North Carolina, where information from all parts of the Union reaches so soon, as Wilmington. Situated as we are, on the great route from New Orleans to Boston, every event which transpires either North or South, will be found detailed in the columns of the Journal, sooner than in any other paper in the State out of this place. We appeal to those who have read the Journal for the last ten months, for the truth of what we here state. Again, the amount of useful information conveyed through the columns of the Journal has thus far been as great, if not greater, than that contained in the pages of any paper published in the State. With regard to the future, we will say a few words. It shall be our constant endeavor, by our industry and perseverance to retain the good opinions which we have already won, and to make our paper still more deserving the patronage of our friends. With a view to this, we propose to enlarge its size, so soon as we receive a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant us in incurring the expense, which such a step will necessarily require. We will have to buy a new press and an additional supply of type. We will be frank. For these articles, we would have to go in debt. This we neither will nor can do, without first having an assurance, that we will be able to pay for them. We make this proposition: so soon as our list shall number one thousand good paying subscribers, should that be in one month from this time, we will make our paper as large as any published in the State. This will enable us to give our readers an increase of reading matter. It will also give the editor more spirit and energy. In every way it will improve the paper. Will we not receive this increase? We think we will. If a few gentlemen in each county, were to take an interest in the matter, they could soon obtain for us the necessary number, to enable us to enter into the new arrangement.

Finally, we ask our friends to shew this article to those who are not yet subscribers. Lend us a helping hand.

TERMS—VOLUME SECOND.

The Journal is published weekly, at \$2 50 in advance, \$3 00 if not paid before the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing.

TO CLUBS OF

Five, to one address, \$11 00
Ten, " " 20 00
Twenty, " " 38 00
No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

Address,

PRICE & FULTON.
August 15th, 1845.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
"CONGRESSIONAL UNION"
AND
"APPENDIX," &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the "Appendix,") will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corps of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party as the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long session. It is the session which will develop the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their consideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into our Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—every measure which affects the Oregon question—our relations with Mexico—as well as the final decision on the revived Zoll-Verein treaty—these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress.

Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns—the revision of the tariff—the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public moneys—a variety of commercial measures—perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas—the Indian questions—the land question—the best system for our navy—these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the "Congressional Union."

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union, will, as usual, embrace an interesting variety of matter on political, scientific, and literary subjects, along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accomplished men in this city. The administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accepted office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. He is persuaded that, with the facilities which his position enables him to employ; with the official and other materials placed within his reach; and with the aid of the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country. In undertaking the task, he knew he had many difficulties to overcome, many lessons to learn, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the arduous cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can never effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are working men, anxious, as he believes, to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected, and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon those principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them in the public service; and to give them, as he proposed in his prospectus, a "fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some edition of the "Union?" As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the CONGRESSIONAL UNION and APPENDIX on the following

TERMS.

For The Congressional Union, \$1 25 per copy.
For The Appendix, \$1 25 per copy.
Clubs will be furnished with Ten copies of either the above works for \$12; Twenty-five copies for \$25.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the EXTRA UNION as follows:

One copy SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2 25
Six copies " " 13 50
Twelve copies " " 24 00

One copy WEEKLY, \$1 00
Twelve copies " " 12 00
Twenty-five copies " " 20 00

THE UNION
Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers, as follows:

DAILY, per year, for One copy \$10 00
Five copies " " 40 00
One copy " " 2 00
Twelve copies " " 24 00
SEMI-WEEKLY " " Ten copies \$35 00
SEMI-WEEKLY " " One copy 2 00
WEEKLY, " " Five copies 15 00
" " Ten copies 30 00

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.
Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing Five Dollars and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, will not be taken out of the office.

RITCHIE & HEISS

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1845.

AGRICULTURAL.

A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED.
The following extract is taken from the address of Mr. Sleeper, which, we think, is well calculated to shew the importance of thorough cultivation:

"The greatest obstacle to the improvement of Agriculture is the propensity of the farmer, the mania I might well call it, to own more land than he can till to advantage. And it is thus that we see scattered over the country large tracts of sterile, unproductive land, which, under good cultivation, would yield bountiful and valuable crops. Not only the dictates of sound philosophy, but numerous facts, drawn from experience, are constantly and loudly calling upon the farmer, from every quarter, to occupy a small farm and cultivate it well. I wish that this admonition could be thundered into the ears of the agricultural population of the country, until a complete revolution should be produced in the farming system."

"This great truth is already beginning to be understood in other countries, and is attended with corresponding advantages.—The densest population of Europe may be found in Flanders and Lombardy, where the land is divided into small farms, and being thoroughly tilled, produces abundant food for the inhabitants. And the experience of a quarter of a century in France, proves that, by the occupation of the country under small working farmers, the land is producing one-third more food, and supporting a population one-third greater, than when it was possessed in large masses."

"The law is universal—it applies to every country—that the secret of agriculture consists in the thorough cultivation of a small piece of ground, which, well manured and well worked, yields up its treasures in prodigal profusion. In almost every part of our country, one capital error runs through the whole system of farming. A great deal of money is invested in land, and a very little money employed in its cultivation. And it is said to see the owner of a large farm pride himself on the number of acres which he possesses, and undertake to cultivate the soil without sufficient means. Such a man has been happily compared to a merchant, who expends all his capital in building for his own use a large roomy store, and is afterwards seen gazing with complacency on his bare walls and empty shelves."

"He has chalked out to himself a hard lot, and voluntarily enters on a state of servitude, worse than Egyptian bondage.—His work is never accomplished. He toils at all hours and yet is never ahead of his work, and this work is never half done. He has not time to accomplish any thing thoroughly. His house is out of repair; his barn dilapidated—his cattle poor—his fences in ruins—his pastures overrun with bushes, and acres of land, which, under proper cultivation, might be made to yield a rich harvest, are but little removed from barrenness, perhaps dotted with mullen, burdocks, thistles, or filled with sorrel, white weed, and other noxious plants, which root out the grass and eat up the life of the soil, without affording nourishment to man or beast."

"What a harassed, unhappy being must be the owner of such a farm! He has no time for recreation or mental improvement. He is doomed to the treadmill for life; with his spirits depressed—despondency stamped upon his haggard lineaments, and the worm of discontent gnawing at his heart, with him there are no pleasant associations with the past—the present is full of anxiety, care, and hard labor—and a dark cloud rests upon the future. He reminds me of Hood's touching "Song of the Shirt," and it may be well said or sung of him:

Work—work—work!
From weary chime to chime,
Work—work—work!
As prisoners work for crime—
Plow, and harrow, and hoe!
Hoe, and harrow, and plow!
Till the heart is sick, and the arm benumb'd,
And misery stamp'd on the brow."

"Such a man has little reason to pride himself on his extensive possessions; and paradoxical as it may appear, he would in nine cases out of ten, add to his riches as well, as his enjoyment, by giving away one half of them at least. He is, in the true sense of the word, miserably poor, in fact a slave; and when his eyes are opened to his real condition, it is no wonder that he is glad to emancipate himself, by selling his farm for what he can get, and escape, post haste, to Texas or Iowa."

Giant Corn.—Mr. William Crispin, of Marlborough farm, Great Timber Creek, N. J., yesterday brought to this office some stocks of corn more than six inches in circumference, and thirteen feet nine inches in height. Such immense stalks we never saw before. They excite no little attention, and were examined during the day by hundreds. Mr. C. informs us that the only manure used was about eighty bushels of stone lime to the acre. He thinks that if the crop had been intentionally arranged for a "long crop," and planted at certain distances, the produce would have been over three hundred bushels to the acre. Surely the worthy farmer alluded to deserves the premium for corn. We may confidently challenge the production of anything superior.

Phil. Paper.

From the Washington Bee.

How he won her.—We hope the moral of the following sketch will be productive of much good. Young men who are ambitious of success in the matrimonial line, should study well the grand secret. Our friend, who furnished the sketch says he sees no reason why it should not be true.

A young lady of eccentric character, but of rare mental endowments and extraordinary personal attractions, had five suitors equally assiduous in their attentions. Unable to decide upon which she would bestow her hand, she gave them notice to call upon her at a certain hour on a stated day, and each state his claims in the presence of the others. At the appointed time the lovers arrived. Four of them were confident of success, but the fifth had a down-cast look, and sighed when he gazed upon the object of his devotion.

"Gentlemen," said she, "you have honored me with proposals of marriage. I have as yet, neither refused nor accepted any one of you. I now desire that each of you will state your claims to my hand, in order that I may know upon what grounds I may be justified in bestowing it."

A answered as follows—"If you marry me you shall live in a splendid house, have servants and carriages at your command, and enjoy all the luxuries of fashionable life. I am rich."

B spoke next—"My rival has said very truly that he is rich, and he offers you a strong inducement; but I am noble of descent. My grandfather was a duke, and although not wealthy, I am of a family with whom an alliance would be considered an honor by the wealthiest heiress in the land."

C stated his claims thus—"I am a politician, and have now a reputation that older persons have envied. Next year I shall run for Congress, and I have no doubt of success. By marrying me, your name will be handed down to posterity."

D twisted his moustache with an air of an exquisite, and said—"Angelic creature! 'Pon my soul I think you have already made up your mind in my favour. You know how demurely I'm admired. Who is the most fashionable dresser in town? Who rides the finest horses? Who frequents the most fashionable places? Who is a better judge of the Opera? Rumor says D, but, 'pon honor, I'm too modest to insist upon it."

When it came to E's time to speak there was a pause. All eyes were turned towards him. Poor fellow! he was dreadfully embarrassed.

"Well," said the beauty, "what say you, Mr. E."

"Alas!" was the reply, "I yield to these gentlemen. They have the advantage of me in every respect." And he took up his hat to leave.

"Stop," said the lady, "make your statement, no matter how humble may be your claims."

"I am poor—
"Go on."
"I am not of noble family—
"Go on, sir."
"I am unknown to the world—
"No matter—proceed."

"I have neither the taste nor the means to dress fashionably. I work for my livelihood. It is hardly possible that I can make you happy, for I can offer you none of the inducements held out by my rivals."

"I am to judge of that sir, what next?"

"Nothing, only I love you, and take a newspaper."

At this Messrs. A B C and D burst out into a loud laugh, and exclaimed in one voice—"So do we!—I love you to distraction?—I take four papers! ha! ha! ha!"

"Silence," said the lady, "in one month you shall have my answer. You may all withdraw."

At the end of the month the five suitors again appeared. Turning to each in succession the lady thus answered:

"Riches are not productive of happiness. Boasted nobility of blood is the poorest of all recommendations. Fame is fleeting, and he that has but the outward garb of a gentleman is to be pitied." "I have taken the trouble to find out the name of the newspapers to which you all subscribe, & I have ascertained that none of you, who have boasted of wealth, nobility, fame or fashion, have paid the printer! Now gentlemen this is dishonest. I cannot think of marrying a man who could be guilty of a dishonest act. I have learned that Mr. E. not only subscribes for a paper, but pays the printer! Therefore, I say, he is the man. I give him my hand with the full conviction that he is one who is every way calculated to make me happy."

Need we extend our narrative? The disappointed gentlemen disappeared quite suddenly; and the lucky suitor was united to the object of his devotion; and, in a few years, by his honesty and industry, became not only a distinguished, but a wealthy man, and was esteemed by all who knew him. Young men, he paid the printer! Is there no moral in this?

The Suffolk and Tremont Manufacturing Corporations at Lowell, have each declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

TRADE AND WHIG LOGIC.

Under this head, the Boston Post quotes from Niles' National Register, one or two significant facts in regard to the present state of exchange and trade. One fact, according to Niles, is this:

"Exchanges, both foreign and domestic, never have been for a longer period quiet and steady. No changes to notice. This is one of the most unerring evidences of a healthy condition of trade. Let well enough alone."

Who would have supposed, a few years ago, when reading the fierce denunciations of Gen. Jackson, by the whole whig press, for destroying the United States Bank, that one of their most eminent authorities would so soon make a confession like the above? It was then urged with a vehemence, almost without a parallel in political controversy, that it would be impossible to regulate the exchanges of the nation without a U. S. Bank. The press teemed with predictions to the effect that commerce would suffer a general convulsion without it, and the intercourse of trade between distant parts be mostly, if not entirely suspended. We can distinctly remember the sombre pictures of distress that were drawn, or the lugubrious tones in which our sympathies for the poor merchants were excited. And when Mr. Van Buren, following the lead of Gen'l Jackson, declared that it was no more the duty of the government to transport money from one end of the Union to the other, than it was to transport wheat or whiskey, a universal shout of indignation was sent up by the whig party, as if the man had clean lost his wits, and was plunging the people, whose affairs he administered, into remediless ruin. The famous orators of the party, at the head of whom stood Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, went about to convince their followers of the melancholy fact, which they were quite as positive as they were of their own existence.

Well, what has come of all these arguments and prophecies? Read the simple extract from Niles as the answer.

Another fact we have from the same authority is this:

"No former year has equalled the present in the number and value of buildings and improvements erected in all our principal cities. Workmen and materials have been in great request."

What, we are disposed to ask—in the face of all those forebodings of ruin which accompanied Mr. Polk's induction into office. Are these confident predictions so soon forgotten? Have the whigs lost the recollection of their cruel but impotent attempts to create a panic? It must certainly be within the memory of some of them that the journals of this city were filled with accounts of men who had determined either to relinquish business altogether, or to withdraw the greater part of their capital from it, so hopeless were the prospects of trade under the new administration. It was even recommended, with great seriousness, that as large numbers of working men would necessarily be turned out of employment, the whig employers should begin with their democratic laborers as an example. In some places this benevolent advice was carried into effect to the fullest extent. But, unfortunately, cupidity got the better of prejudice. The kind-hearted whig employers soon discovered that they were distressing themselves in vain, that money would be made, that trade was a refractory sort of thing, and would not square itself to their logic, and therefore they went to work quite regardless of their former vows and threats.

We have, in what we have just been saying, a pregnant illustration of the folly of regarding particular interests as a whole nation, and of deducing general conclusions in regard to the affairs of a whole people from our own petty affairs. A great many of the whig party who joined in these dark murmurings and prophecies, were misled by narrow views of their own interest. They supposed that a temporary depression of trade, rendered inevitable by false methods of prosecuting it, would be a complete subversion of it; but experience, we trust, has now made them wise; and while it has disarmed their prejudices against the democratic policy, impressed them with salutary truths as to the necessity of no short-sighted interference with eternal laws of commercial freedom.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "It is proposed by a certain 'observer of the times' to have the laws printed on India-rubber paper, so they can be stretched a bit when a rich culprit is to be hauled over the coals. We don't see any occasion for this, ourselves, as the parchment on which they are written at present is found sufficiently elastic to cover the case of a rich culprit, and clear him whenever he is 'hauled over the coals.' Vide the records of the Criminal Court."

The American Society of Dental Surgeons have unanimously declared the use of all amalgams for filling decayed teeth to be dangerous mal-practice. They seem to think that teeth are not, like skeleton-birds, to be preserved by stuffing.